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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/927,957

Applicant(s)

WISEMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Li B. Zhen

Art Unit

2194

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 9-24, 26-29, 31, 32, 34, 38-45 and 47-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-7, 10-19, 22-24, 27-29, 31, 32, 38-40, 43-45 and 48-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 4, 9, 20, 21, 26, 34, 41, 42 and 47 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 7, 9 – 24, 26 – 29, 31, 32, 34, 38 – 45 and 47 – 57 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 3, 4, 9, 20, 21, 26, 34, 41, 42 and 47 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1, 2, 5 – 7, 10 – 19, 22 – 24, 27 – 29, 31, 32, 38 – 40, 43 – 45 and 48 – 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,721,779 to Maffeis [previously cited] in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,738,975 to Yee et al. [hereinafter Yee, previously cited], and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,535,855 to Cahill et al. [hereinafter Cahill].**

6. As to claim 1, Maffeis teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method of exchanging information among applications [a system for the delivery of data between applications; col. 1, line 55 – col. 2, line 10], the method comprising:

providing a plurality of transformers [protocol adapter 2a, 2a', 2a" at the client side and received by a protocol adapter 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f or 1g at the proxy side; col. 4, line 63 – col. 5, line 6], each transformer corresponding to a unique format [protocol adapters encapsulate at least one logic needed to: Interface with a transport protocol, such as HTTP, WAP or GSM Data; col. 4, lines 26 – 32];

using a first transformer to transmit a data object in a common format [protocol adapters allow the message proxy to send and receive messages to and from message clients using arbitrary wireless protocols; col. 3, lines 4 – 23];

publishing the common format data object to a communication channel [client sends to the proxy only the JMS message and the code information related with the topic; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3], the channel [topic; col. 3, lines 47 – col. 4, line 4] being selected on the basis of the data object [a topic T can, depending on the application, denote a stream of stock quotes, of sports news, or denote a transmission channel; col. 5, line 36 – 50];

subscribing to the communication channel to retrieve the published common format data object [When a JMS message is received on a topic or queue the proxy 1 is subscribed to on behalf of the client, the proxy creates a message token containing the

data of the JMS message. The message token is then sent to the client 2 using wireless communication; col. 5, lines 13 – 21]; and

using a second transformer to send the data object to a second application [For that the token is sent via a protocol adapter 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f or 1g at the proxy side, and received by the protocol adapter 2a, 2a', 2a" at the client side; col. 5, lines 13 – 21]. Although Maffeis discloses the use of transformers [protocol adapters] to allow a message proxy to send and receive messages to and from message clients using arbitrary wireless protocols [col. 3, lines 5 – 22], Maffeis does not disclose a first transformer to transform a data object from a format understandable by a first application into a common format data object, and a second transformer to transform the common format data object into a format understandable by a second application.

However, Yee teaches an enterprise messaging service implemented using the Java Messaging Service that enables system to use multiple message modes and supports message hubs and message persistence [col. 7, lines 60 – 65], a method of exchanging information among applications [an integration server 170, including an enterprise messaging engine 180; col. 15, lines 20 – 32], determining an event type associated with the common format data object [col. 18, lines 47 – 62], a plurality of transformers [intelligent agent-adapters; col. 16, lines 54 – 65], each transformer corresponding to a unique transformation from one format into another [A message definition 613 not only identifies the kind of system message that the object 600 is to handle, but it also defines the hierarchical structure or schema of that system message; col. 18, lines 30 – 39], a first transformer [message definition 613 for a source adapter

622 must include instructions for creating Java types from the application data; col. 18, lines 47 – 62] to transform a data object from a format understandable by a first application [application" data] into a common format data object [Java types], and a second transformer [message definition 613 for a target adapter 623 must include instructions for creating application data from the system Java objects; col. 18, lines 47 – 62] to transform the published common format data object [Java objects] into a format understandable by a second application [application data].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Maffeis to incorporate the features of a first transformer to transform a data object from a format understandable by a first application into a common format data object, and a second transformer to transform the common format data object into a format understandable by a second application because this facilitates an ability to seamlessly accommodate changes to existing APIs, continues to enable the use of those existing APIs with legacy systems [col. 16, line 65 – col. 17, line 17 of Yee] and enables perfectly seamless negotiation of incremental changes to the application resource 300 into the integration environment [col. 17, lines 5 – 23 of Yee].

Maffeis and Yee do not teach determining an event type associated with the common format data object, selecting, from among multiple communication channels each corresponding to a specific event type, a communication channel corresponding to the determined event type, prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority

associated with the selected communication channel, and subscribing to the selected communication channel.

However, Cahill teaches determining an event type associated with the common format data object [col. 19, lines 8 – 15], selecting from among multiple communication channels each corresponding to a specific event type [PAFDC includes a numeric code with the message that designates a class of communication to the PAFCC that is associated with the account type to which the message pertains, making it simpler for the PAFCC to select the correct communication class; col. 5, line 60 – col. 6, line 15], a communication channel corresponding to the determined event type [Push Active Filter 30 creates a Push 44 (a message or applet) and thereafter chooses the appropriate/optimal channel or channels from among the Push Channels; col. 9, lines 35 – 56], prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel [system assigns channels type, category, channel priority level, etc. for each channel designated by the customer; col. 25, lines 5 – 19], and subscribing to the selected communication channel [client subscribing to this service; col. 4, lines 35 – 58].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system of Maffeis and Yee to include the features of determining an event type associated with the common format data object, selecting, from among multiple communication channels each corresponding to a specific event type, a communication channel corresponding to the determined event

type, prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel, and subscribing to the selected communication channel. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the combination because this allows the system to avoid sending lower-priority messages via intrusive docks such as pagers [col. 11, lines 52 – 59 of Cahill] and provides information to subscribers over numerous, different communications [col. 2, lines 60 – 65 of Cahill].

7. As to claim 18, Maffeis as modified teaches facilitating the exchange of information among applications [col. 1, line 55 – col. 2, line 10 of Maffeis], the method comprising:

receiving a data object [JMS message and the code information; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis] from a first application [client; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis];

using the first transformer to transform the data object from a first format [col. 3, lines 4 – 23 of Maffeis] used by the first application into a common format object [message definition 613 for a source adapter 622 must include instructions for creating Java types from the application data; col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee];

determining an event type associated with the common format data object [col. 19, lines 8 – 15 of Cahill];

selecting from among multiple communication channels each corresponding to a specific event type [PAFDC includes a numeric code with the message that designates a class of communication to the PAFCC that is associated with the account type to which the message pertains, making it simpler for the PAFCC to select the correct communication class; col. 5, line 60 – col. 6, line 15 of Cahill], a communication channel corresponding to the determined event type [Push Active Filter 30 creates a Push 44 (a message or applet) and thereafter chooses the appropriate/optimal channel or channels from among the Push Channels; col. 9, lines 35 – 56 of Cahill];

publishing the common format object to the selected communication channel [client sends to the proxy only the JMS message and the code information related with the topic, col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis and col. 9, lines 22 – 36 of Cahill];

prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel [system assigns channels type, category, channel priority level, etc. for each channel designated by the customer; col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill];

receiving a request from a subscribing application to subscribe to the selected communication channel [When a JMS message is received on a topic or queue the proxy 1 is subscribed to on behalf of the client, the proxy creates a message token containing the data of the JMS message. The message token is then sent to the client 2 using wireless communication, col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis and col. 4, lines 35 – 58 of Cahill];

using the second transformer [col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis] to transform the published common format object into a data object in a second format used by the subscribing application [message definition 613 for a target adapter 623 must include instructions for creating application data from the system Java objects; col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee]; and

sending the data object in the second format to the subscribing application [For that the token is sent via a protocol adapter 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f or 1g at the proxy side, and received by the protocol adapter 2a, 2a', 2a" at the client side; col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis]. As to the motivation for modifying the invention of Maffeis to incorporate the features of a first transformer to transform a data object from a format understandable by a first application into a common format data object, and a second transformer to transform the common format data object into a format understandable by a second application, see the rejection to claim 1 above. Maffeis does not specifically disclose using a first controller to route the received data object to a first transformer and using a second controller to route the common format object to a second transformer.

However, Yee teaches using a first controller [Agent services provide information adapters 621 need to connect to their applications; col. 20, lines 37 – 46] to route the received data object to a first transformer [Source adapters; col. 20, lines 11 – 21] and using a second controller [Adapters 621 are hosted by agent services; col. 20, lines 37 – 46] to route published the common format object to a second transformer [Target adapters 623; col. 20, lines 37 – 46].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Maffeis to incorporate the features of a first and second controller because this provides an agent-adapter architecture that provides a robust facility supporting far more than simplistic interfaces and ensures a uniform event across the resource [col. 27, lines 59 – 65 of Yee].

8. As to claim 28, Maffeis as modified teaches a system for facilitating the exchange of information among applications [col. 1, line 55 – col. 2, line 10 of Maffeis], the system comprising:

a plurality of digital computers [ERP systems 22, 24, 26, 28, legacy systems 44, 48; col. 14, lines 45 – 58 of Yee], each of which executes application [ERP applications 20, packaged applications 30, custom and legacy applications 40; col. 14, lines 30 – 40 of Yee], each application being configured to exchange information representative of business events with other applications [a reliable store-and-forward messaging system, a capable message brokering facility, and a strong agent-adapter architecture for integrating disparate enterprise applications; col. 14, lines 20 – 30 of Yee]; and

an integration hub in a data communication with each of the digital computers for enabling transfer of information representative of business events between applications [Enterprise application integration (EAI) systems; col. 14, lines 10 – 20 of Yee], the integration hub including a computer-readable medium [col. 12, lines 45 – 60 of Yee] on which is encoded instructions for causing the computer to perform operations comprising:

receiving a data object [JMS message and the code information; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis] from a first application executing on a first of the plurality of digital computers [client; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis];

using a first controller [Agent services provide information adapters 621 need to connect to their applications; col. 20, lines 37 – 46 of Yee] to route the received data object to a first transformer [Source adapters; col. 20, lines 11 – 21 of Yee];

using the first transformer to transform the data object from a first format [col. 3, lines 4 – 23 of Maffeis] used by the first application into a common format object [message definition 613 for a source adapter 622 must include instructions for creating Java types from the application data; col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee];

determining an event type associated with the common format data object [col. 19, lines 8 – 15 of Cahill];

selecting from among multiple communication channels each corresponding to a specific event type [PAFDC includes a numeric code with the message that designates a class of communication to the PAFCC that is associated with the account type to which the message pertains, making it simpler for the PAFCC to select the correct communication class; col. 5, line 60 – col. 6, line 15 of Cahill], a communication channel corresponding to the determined event type [Push Active Filter 30 creates a Push 44 (a message or applet) and thereafter chooses the appropriate/optimal channel or channels from among the Push Channels; col. 9, lines 35 – 56 of Cahill];

publishing the common format object to the selected communication channel

[client sends to the proxy only the JMS message and the code information related with the topic, col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis and col. 9, lines 22 – 36 of Cahill];

prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel [system assigns channels type, category, channel priority level, etc. for each channel designated by the customer; col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill];

receiving a request from a subscribing application executing on a second of the plurality of digital computers to subscribe to the selected communication channel [When a JMS message is received on a topic or queue the proxy 1 is subscribed to on behalf of the client, the proxy creates a message token containing the data of the JMS message. The message token is then sent to the client 2 using wireless communication, col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis and col. 4, lines 35 – 58 of Cahill];

using a second controller [Adapters 621 are hosted by agent services; col. 20, lines 37 – 46 of Yee] to route published the common format object to a second transformer [Target adapters 623; col. 20, lines 37 – 46 of Yee];

using the second transformer [col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis] to transform the published common format object into a data object in a second format used by the subscribing application [message definition 613 for a target adapter 623 must include instructions for creating application data from the system Java objects; col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee]; and

sending the data object in the second format to the subscribing application [For that the token is sent via a protocol adapter 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f or 1g at the proxy side, and received by the protocol adapter 2a, 2a', 2a" at the client side; col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis]. As to the motivations for combining Maffeis, Yee and Cahill, see the rejections to claims 1 and 18 above.

9. As to claim 38, this is similar in scope to claim 18; therefore, this claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 18 above.

10. As to claim 54, Maffeis as modified teaches a computer-implemented method of facilitating the exchange of information among applications [col. 1, line 55 – col. 2, line 10 of Maffeis], the method comprising:

receiving a first data object corresponding to a first business event [JMS message; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis] from a first application [client; col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis];

receiving a second data object corresponding to a second business event from the first application [col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis], the second data object being different than the first data object and the second business event being different than the first business event [col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis];

transforming the first data object from a first format [col. 3, lines 4 – 23 of Maffeis] used by the first application into a first common format data object corresponding to the first business event [col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee];

transforming the second data object from the first-format [col. 3, lines 4 – 23 of Maffeis] used by the first application into a second common format data object corresponding to the second business event [col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee];

publishing the first common format data object to a first channel assigned to communicate common format data objects that correspond to the first business event [col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis and col. 9, lines 22 – 36 of Cahill];

publishing the second common format data object to a second channel assigned to communicate common format data objects that correspond to the second business event, the second channel being different than the first channel [col. 3, line 47 – col. 4, line 3 of Maffeis and col. 9, lines 22 – 36 of Cahill];

prioritizing communication of the first common format data object on the first channel [col. 17, line 52 – col. 18, line 15 Cahill] and communication of the second common format data object on the second channel to ensure that the first common format data object corresponding to the first business event and the second common format data object corresponding to the second business event are sent to applications in a correct order [col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill];

transforming the first common format object into a data object corresponding to the first business event in a second format used by a second application [col. 3, lines 4 – 23 of Maffeis];

transforming the second common format object into a data object corresponding to the second business event in a third format used by a third application [col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee];

sending the data object in the second format to the second application [col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis];

sending the data object in the third format to the third application [col. 5, lines 13 – 21 of Maffeis];

publishing a first acknowledgement message to a third channel assigned to communicate acknowledgement messages [col. 28, line 60 – col. 29, line 10 of Yee], the third channel being different than the first channel and the second channel and the first acknowledgement message indicating success or failure of communication of the first business event to the second application [col. 18, lines 33 – 62 of Cahill]; and

publishing a second acknowledgement message to the third channel assigned to communicate acknowledgement messages [col. 28, line 60 – col. 29, line 10 of Yee], the second acknowledgement message indicating success or failure of communication of the second business event to the third application [col. 18, lines 33 – 62 of Cahill].

11. As to claim 2, Maffeis as modified teaches the data object corresponds to one or more of a plurality of business events [col. 16, lines 54 – 65 of Yee].

12. As to claim 5, Maffeis as modified teaches using a first transformer to transform the data object from the format understandable by the first application into the common format data object [col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee] is performed in response to a recognition of a business event by the first application [col. 16, lines 54 – 65 of Yee].

13. As to claim 6, Maffeis as modified teaches that the method is performed in accordance with a plurality of process models that collectively define when information is to be exchanged among applications [executing integration flows to process events; col. 16, lines 1 – 15 of Yee].

14. As to claim 7, Maffeis as modified teaches publishing the common data format object to a communications channel is performed by a source connector and subscribing to the communication channel is performed by a target connector [Transformers 629 can be targets, requesters, and sources; col. 23, lines 35 – 44 and col. 21, line 48 – col. 22, line 7 of Yee].

15. As to claim 10, Maffeis as modified teaches information is exchanged among business support systems or operational support systems or a combination thereof [col. 13, line 58 – col. 14, line 11 of Yee].

16. As to claim 11, Maffeis teaches at least one of the transformers comprises a class defined in an object-oriented programming language [protocol object; col. 3, lines 5 – 23].

17. As to claim 12, Maffeis as modified teaches a controller [col. 20, lines 37 – 46 of Yee] that is configured to route data objects to an associated transformer [col. 29, lines 50 – 63 of Yee].

18. As to claim 13, Maffeis as modified teaches routing a data object to the first transformer using a first controller [col. 29, lines 50 – 63 of Yee].

19. As to claim 14, Maffeis as modified teaches routing the common format data object to the second transformer using a second controller [col. 20, lines 37 – 46 and col. 29, lines 50 – 63 of Yee].

20. As to claim 15, Maffeis as modified teaches at least one of the controllers comprises a class defined in an object-oriented programming language [col. 15, lines 40 – 55 of Yee].

21. As to claim 16, Maffeis as modified teaches an acknowledgement class to exchange status messages among applications ["Adapter Requestor" class; col. 28, line 60 – col. 29, line 10 of Yee].

22. As to claim 17, Maffeis as modified teaches using the acknowledgement class to perform exception handling [col. 7, lines 2 – 11 of Yee].

23. As to claims 19, 22, 23 and 27, these are similar in scope to claims 2, 5, 6 and 10; therefore, these claims are rejected for the same reasons as claims 2, 5, 6 and 10 above.

24. As to claim 24, Maffeis as modified teaches if requests are received from a plurality of subscribing applications, then, for each subscribing application [col. 24, lines 46 – 64 of Yee], the common format object is transformed using an associated

transformer into a format corresponding to the subscribing application and sent to the subscribing application [col. 18, lines 47 – 62 of Yee].

25. As to claim 29, Maffeis teaches a channel architecture defining a plurality of communication channels to which data objects from an application are to be published [col. 5, lines 35 – 51].

26. As to claims 31 – 32, these are similar in scope to claims 16 and 17; therefore, these claims are rejected for the same reasons as claims 16 and 17 above.

27. As to claim 39, Maffeis as modified teaches the machine-readable [col. 12, lines 45 – 60 of Yee] instructions comprise computer software instructions executable by one or more computer systems [col. 12, lines 25 – 38 of Yee].

28. As to claims 40, 43 – 45 and 48, these are similar in scope to claims 19, 22 – 24 and 27; therefore, these claims are rejected for the same reasons as claims 19, 22 – 24 and 27 above.

29. As to claim 49, Maffeis as modified teaches wherein prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel comprises prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority of the selected

communication channel with respect to other communication channels included in the multiple communication channels [col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill].

30. As to claim 50, Maffeis as modified teaches the common format data object corresponds to a business event, and prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel based on a relative priority associated with the selected communication channel comprises prioritizing communication of the published common format data object on the selected communication channel to ensure business events are sent to applications in a correct order [col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill].

31. As to claim 51, Maffeis as modified teaches each of the multiple communication channels are configured to only communicate common format data objects of the specific event type corresponding to the communication channel [col. 5, line 60 – col. 6, line 15 of Cahill].

32. As to claim 52, Maffeis as modified teaches the multiple communication channels are prioritized to ensure that business events are sent to applications in a correct order [col. 25, lines 5 – 19 of Cahill].

33. As to claim 53, Maffeis as modified teaches publishing an acknowledgement message to an acknowledgement communication channel assigned to communicate acknowledgement messages [col. 28, line 60 – col. 29, line 10 of Yee], the acknowledgement channel being different than the selected communication channel

and the acknowledgement message indicating success or failure of communication of information included in the common format data object to the second application [col. 18, lines 33 – 62 of Cahill].

34. As to claim 55, Maffeis as modified teaches sending the first acknowledgement message to the first application and sending the second acknowledgement message to the first application [col. 18, lines 33 – 62 of Cahill].

35. As to claim 56, Maffeis as modified teaches storing the first acknowledgement message in an error log and storing the second acknowledgement message in the error log [col. 19, lines 30 – 46 of Cahill].

36. As to claim 57, Maffeis as modified teaches receiving the first data object corresponding to the first business event from the first application and receiving the second data object corresponding to the second business event from the first application comprises receiving a first data object and a second data object sent concurrently from the first application in response to user input received by the first application from an operator [col. 49, lines 5 – 15 of Cahill].

CONTACT INFORMATION


37. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Li B. Zhen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3768. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Thomson can be reached on 571-272-3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Li B. Zhen
Examiner
Art Unit 2194

LBZ

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Li B. Zhen', written in a cursive style.